

JAPAN CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY NEWS

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BARA NO YAKATA, NEW ENDO PLAY, BEING PERFORMED

Dealing with the same question--faith and apostasy--raised so keenly in Chinmoku, Shusaku Endo's drama Bara no Yakata is being performed in Tokyo through Oct. 9. It is highly recommended as being "well performed and very moving."

Endo's previous novel, Chinmoku (Silence) published 3 years ago, dealt with the theme of apostasy during the persecutions of the 1600s. It became a best seller, having been read and discussion far beyond the Christian community.

Bara no Yakata (A House of Roses) takes place in a Karuizawa church between 1942 and 1945. It raises the question of whether a Japanese can be a Christian, searching the reactions of a young man facing the draft, his sweetheart, believers and non-believers in the community, and the foreign priest, as each one struggles with loyalty to Christ versus loyalty to the government, and the psychological pressures exerted by the culture and society.

The play, which was performed by the Kumo Troupe at Toshi Center Hall Sept. 24-27, moves to Nikkei Hall, Otemachi, Tokyo, Sept. 30. It will run through Oct. 9, except for Oct. 4-5. Performances are at 6:30, tickets ¥1,000 and ¥1,200.

Endo, 46, is one of the three producers engaged to direct the Christian Pavilion programming at Expo '70.

KYODAN CANCELS NATIONAL YOUTH RALLY

Cancellation of a two-day national United Church of Christ Youth Conference, to have taken place in Tokyo Oct. 10-12, has been announced by the Conference's executive committee, which met in Tokyo, Sept. 19.

A letter sent to churches, youth groups, and registrants over the names of Chairman Keiji Kuniyasu and Executive Secretary Kazuyo Kishimoto, stated: "Because it has become clear that there is a gap between the issues with which the Conference was to deal, based on studies of the inner and external posture of the Kyodan, and recent issues brought to the fore by church youth--namely, the pattern of freedom--we have, after serious deliberation, decided to cancel the conference." The letter said a fuller explanation would follow but referred to expressions of doubt and non-participation from three Kansai districts.

TOKYO BECOMES WSCF ASIA BASE

New regional headquarters for the World Student Christian Federation were opened in Tokyo this fall, with the transfer of WSCF Asia Secretary Moonkyu Kang of Korea, from Geneva to Tokyo. The office, presently located at 24 Wakamiya-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 112, is one of a number of regional headquarters being established.

Working with Kang are Kentaro Shiozuki and Richard Van Voorhis, who recently arrived from the United States. Shiozuki will continue responsibilities he has held since 1966 for university teachers' work in Asia. He will also direct the programs of the Asian Leadership Development Center, to be inaugurated at Tozanso, Gotemba, next April. As secretary for communications, Van Voorhis will work primarily on a study of the Japanese student movement. He was formerly publications secretary for United Ministries in Higher Education in the U.S. Another person will probably be added for sub-regional assignments.

The Asia office will run an extensive communications network within the region and between Asia and other regions. In addition to carrying on the Asian Leadership Development program, it will implement a Latin America-Asia project concerned with comparative approaches to revolution and development. Other programs projected for the coming year are disciplinary consultations for medical students and teachers and, in the field of agriculture, a university teachers' consultation and a consultation on development.

Directing the Asian program is a committee composed of students, faculty and other persons from Asia. Opening of the Asia office is in line with the WSCF "structural experiment" in which those making policy decisions for Asia are based on the spot in order to better grasp the political, social, economic and cultural realities with which they are dealing, at the same time maintaining close contacts with world headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

BISHOP GOTO JOINS WCC MISSION AND EVANGELISM COMMITTEE

Bishop Makoto Goto, Tokyo Diocese of the Anglican Episcopal Church in Japan and NCC vice chairman, has been appointed to the enlarged committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches.

One of Bishop Goto's first activities will be to attend the Dec. 8-16 DWME meeting in Geneva. At that time, consideration will be given to:

- 1) a review of preparatory work by the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism in connection with the theme, "Salvation Today," the subject of its next meeting.
- 2) the relationship of mission and development and the role of mission agencies--development being a major theme growing out of the 1968 Uppsala 4th General Assembly.
- 3) the role of the missionary society or board today, in the light of priorities for mission emerging, outlined in part in "Renewal in Mission," the report of the Uppsala Conference.

DEAI DEALS WITH VARIOUS RELIGIONS' INTERPRETATIONS OF DEATH

Just published is the September issue of Deai, Vol. II, No. 4, with seven articles by religious scholars on ceremonies and views toward afterlife in the framework of Shinto, Christian, Tenrikyo, Buddhist, and Ainu beliefs. Published in Japanese by the NCC Center for the Study of Japan Religions, the issue can be ordered from the Center, Shimotateuri-agaru, Karasuma-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto 602, for ¥200 per copy.

FEMININE FIGURES WEIGH HEAVILY IN CATHOLIC STATISTICS

Women outnumber men in the Catholic Church in Japan, and they also represented more than twice as many baptisms and catechumens as men did last year. Statistics released by the National Catholic Committee appear in the Sept. 19 issue of Tosei News.

The total Catholic population as of June 30, 1969, was reported to be 348,422, or, 337,243 less priests, religious, seminarians and members of secular institutes. Figures reported for the first time on men and women members show the number of male members as 138,421 or 41%, the number of female members as 198,822 or 59%.

Against an actual overall increase of 4,079, concern was expressed over the number of persons "lost" through "unknown reasons", attributed largely to the mobility of the present population. Decreases were reported in number of catechumens, number of adult baptisms, number of secular priests and missionaries.

On the other hand, continued growth is reported in most cases in numbers of educational institutions and social and welfare activities and in number of persons served by them. The Tosei release says, of these,

Schools: The statistics show the continued growth of Catholic educational institutions in this country, despite the extreme difficulty of maintaining private schools. Great tribute is due the Catholic Education Council for the direction it offers all educators. The annual increase in numbers and quality of education are a tribute also to the wholehearted efforts of religious priests, brothers and sisters.

Social and Welfare: The Christian response to the grave needs of industrialized Japan are highlighted in the number of orphans and old people cared for. Of particular interest is the giant strides being made in the care of handicapped children: 13 institutions for 1,124 children in 1969, as compared with 10 for 759 in 1968, 7 for 602 in 1967.

The release points out that the number of Japanese priests and sisters increased but, in the case of priests, at the lowest rate in many years. Missionary priests and sisters showed a decrease. Among seminarians an increase in "minor" seminarians offset a decrease in "major" seminarians, leaving the total intact.

Major statistics recorded in the report include:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total Catholic Population	348,422	344,343	338,977
Catechumens	9,200	13,716	15,008
Baptisms-Adult	6,445	6,870	7,192
-Infant	6,792	6,531	6,503
Marriages-Catholic	1,341	1,384	1,414
-Mixed	2,905	2,774	2,746
Easter Communion	193,223	199,844	194,106
Priests-Secular	440	442	428
-Religious	276	271	236
-Missionary	1,165	1,191	1,275

Special Report

THE READING OF TWELVE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SITUATIONS AS OF SEPT. 26, 1969

by James M. Phillips, Tokyo Union Theological Seminary

Doshisha, Kyoto: The main gates of the main campus as well as of Shinmachi campus are barricaded, but side gates are open and being used. Buildings on both campuses are virtually all barricaded. Various departments have taken differing attitudes toward developments. For instance, when Engineering buildings were closed three weeks ago, discontinuing experiments and research most engineering students and professors were infuriated with the interruption in their work.

The Deans' Meeting recently decided to suspend classes throughout the university. The Theological Dept. has held no classes since April; other divisions have had intermittent instruction; Literature has been able to hold some classes without interruption. Whether and how much academic credit should be given for these classes is still to be decided. Some teachers have met classes in their homes or a nearby temple building. Student members of several Kyoto churches--Rakunan, Marutamachi, Doshisha Church, Heian--have pressed demands on pastors and church officers by barricading or threatening to barricade churches.

When riot police (kidōtai) entered Kyoto Univ. Sept. 21-22, students barricaded and set fire to a police box next to the Doshisha campus. Some Doshisha students were involved in the Sept. 22 incident, and arrests made.

Kwansei Gakuin Nishinomiya: The kidōtai were called in in June, after the school had been closed for five months. Classes have been resumed since June 20. A large fence built around the campus is closed at 6 p.m. week nights and all day Sundays and holidays, when teachers patrol the campus. Every Saturday morning is "reform day," when voluntary seminars of 36 students or so discuss reform proposals with a teacher. Radical students occasionally meet on campus. Enrollment has dropped nearly 14% due to disorders, and some departments have been severely hurt, but there are hopes the school is on its way to reconstruction.

ICU, Mitaka: Prof. Seigo Nakajima served about a month as "the person delegated to act for the president." He attempted to reconcile divisions among the faculty, and relations with the Joint Struggle Comm. of the student body, so as to resume classes, suspended since April. The only building continually barricaded has been Diffendorfer Memorial Hall, but the postoffice and bookstore on the first floor have been left open. The Joint Struggle Comm. demands classes not be resumed until all outstanding issues are settled: not only the matters dealt with in last spring's "Confirmations" (removal of the guards, removal of disciplinary actions against certain students, opening of faculty minutes), but demands for self-criticism by faculty members who boycotted campus meetings since the "Confirmations" were signed, and the demand for student veto right on the selection of a new university president. When a mutually satisfactory understanding could not be reached, in spite of lengthy, disorderly mass bargaining sessions (taishū dankō), Prof. Nakajima resigned as "the person delegated to act for the president." At the Trustees' request, he will serve until another person can be appointed. When and under what circumstances ICU will resume classes remains uncertain.

Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo: Classes are being held, with periodic skirmishes among radical students, and occasional "sleep-ins" in campus buildings. A large fence surrounds the campus and entrance is restricted. Sept. 12 a "cheerleader" (=rightist) student was knifed on campus by a leftist; when an ambulance entered the campus, and kidōtai followed, leftists raised new protests over police interference.

Tokyo Union Theological Seminary, Mitaka: The fall semester is due to open Oct. 1 but under discussion is a "Declaration" (Seimei) issued by the seminary faculty Sept. 4 at a retreat at Oiso. The Seimei condemned the conduct of students and pastors, including some TUTS alumni, at an unruly 20-hour meeting with the Kyodan's Standing Executive Comm. Sept. 1. Even before most students returned from their summer vacations, the Student Self-Government Assoc. demanded that the faculty withdraw the Declaration. A student meeting Sept. 25 backed the Association. An All-School Discussion Meeting Sept. 30 will discuss the Seimei and other matters.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo: New University President Zengo Chira came in April after retiring from Hitotsubashi Univ. Shortly afterwards, at his request, riot police cleared the campus. He emphasized that he acted with approval of the Chancellor and Chairman of Trustees, but, four of six deans resigned, protesting the introduction of police without their being consulted. An all-School Discussion Meeting Sept. 28 was discontinued due to hecklers. A high fence now protects the campus, which was badly damaged in recent disturbances; access will be granted only to students who request new passes to be issued from Sept. 29. Classes are to resume Oct. 1.

Japan Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mitaka: Although the new seminary campus buildings have not yet been completed, some rooms in the main building have already been barricaded by a small number of students in protest against the Universities Law, the Security Treaty, Lutheran church policies, Seminary policies, etc. Most classes are being held, however, elsewhere on campus.

Kanto Gakuin, Yokohama: A vote taken to dissolve the theological seminary has not yet been finally approved by all concerned boards. The future training of ministers for the Baptist Domei (affiliated with the American Baptist Convention) is unclear; some resignations have been tendered by theological professors.

Rikkyo University and the Central Theological Seminary, Tokyo: The Rikkyo campus was barricaded the night of Sept. 16 before classes were to begin Sept. 17. A different twist is that the law faculty is not supporting the radical students, as at many other universities, for these law faculty members were closely associated with former President Matsushita, himself in law. Active support for the university's Joint Struggle Comm. was given by Dept. of Christian Studies students in spring, but they were replaced in influence by more politically-minded radical students. Central Theological Seminary (of the Seikokai, the Anglican Church of Japan), has continued without interruption, having already introduced thorough-going reforms making the students genuine participants in decision-making on curriculum and other matters.

Sophia University, Tokyo: Classes have been resumed in all departments. The campus is surrounded by a high fence, with strict surveillance at the gates. Many foreign students unable to attend Waseda, ICU, etc. are taking classes in Sophia's International Div. Some conservative students have been encouraged by university authorities to organize to oppose the radicals, by force if necessary. Because Sophia is close to Yotsuya transportation facilities, and near the Diet and other Kasumigaseki government buildings, university authorities feel a special responsibility to prevent the campus' falling into the radicals' hands, as happened this past year.

Tokyo Woman's Christian College: Before Sept. 8 when classes were to resume, the college wrote students and parents urging a return to classes. The first week, some classes were held at improvised places on campus, the administration building being occupied and meetings in the regular classrooms interrupted by radicals. Some departments (e.g. Sociology) decided not to hold classes, but others (e.g. Literature) decided to hold them. Four plans for future action were submitted to an All-School Meeting Sept. 13, attended by about 1,800 student. The agenda was so long the meeting was continued Sept. 16, but without conclusive results. The week of Sept. 15, radical students interrupted classes even on the athletic field and in the gym. Meanwhile, the campus has become a forest of posters, and the new administration building seriously defaced by painted slogans. Classes have been held regularly on the junior college campus, however.

Radical students disrupted an All-School Meeting called by Pres. Takenosuke Miyamoto Sept. 25, and several people were injured. Virtually all classroom and research buildings have been barricaded since Sept. 24. Meanwhile, an extensive plan for structural reorganization submitted by the faculty is gaining increasing support.

Concluding Unscientific Postscript: Anyone familiar with recent school problems in Japan will know the difficulty of describing in a brief survey the confused, fast-changing scene. The comments above are not to be taken as an exhaustive or satisfactory treatment of the subject, but may serve as an inducement for something better.

HEADLINE-MAKING EVENTS

compiled by Ichiji Yokota

DEFENSE AGENCY'S DRAFT OF A WHITE PAPER, "DEFENSE OF JAPAN" EMPHASIZES necessity for defensive military power. Its policy: confront military threats of surrounding countries by strengthening self-defense forces within limits of Constitution and with U.S.-Japan Security Treaty as supplementary defense. Draft opposes unarmed neutrality and states Self-Defense Forces may be sent overseas, even in cases of only indirect aggression.

A SAPPORO DISTRICT COURT CHIEF JUDGE'S LETTER TO A SUBORDINATE judge advising him on "the Nike base case" /involving construction of a Self-Defense Force rocket base/ set loose a swirl of criticism as threatening independence of judges as guaranteed in the Constitution. The judge, Hiraga, was reduced to status of judge in Tokyo High Court.

IN 2ND U.S.-JAPAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL SHIMODA CONFERENCE SEPT. 4-7 80 leading Japanese and American scholars, politicians, businessmen and writers adopted a conference-end report saying, 1) after reversion, Okinawa should be on same basis as homeland with regard to U.S. bases, 2) Security Treaty should be re-examined, 3) Communist China's return to international society is urgently needed.

NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL POLICE RAIDED SHAGAKUDO SEKIGUN-HA (Socialist Student League "Red Guard") strongholds, arresting 21 students for assembling weapons. This is the most radical of the anti-Japan Communist Party student groups. Raids were police's first move against Sekigun's campaign to prevent Prime Minister Sato's visit to the U.S.

JAPAN REPORTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER AICHI-U.S. SECY. OF STATE ROGERS' talks on U.S. military activities in Okinawa after its reversion to Japan claim Aichi assured Rogers Japan won't completely refuse B52s taking off from Okinawa if Vietnam war is not over then. Okinawa negotiations now focus on removal of nuclear weapons at time of reversion and importation only in emergencies.

RECENT KIDNAP-MURDERS OF TWO SMALL CHILDREN IN TOKYO AND Yamaguchi have heightened public awareness of a changed society that endangers children's lives and fosters such criminal acts on the part of young men. Public unconcern, TV influence, desire for money--all were cited as contributing causes.

As we settle into an unsettled and unsettling fall (The Fall?), we remind you again of basic English resources by which you may gain some entre onto the Japan scene, and basic Japanese resources that will put you even more fully into the movement of life around you.

Check these lists, confirm your subscriptions, choices and requests.

Helen Post

- ews
English)
- JAPAN CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY NEWS, NCC, 5-1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
bi-weekly published by NCC, aims at cross-section of Japan Christian news for English readership in Japan and overseas
Japan: ¥700 a year / Foreign: \$2.50 sea; \$4.00 air
- ews
Japanese)
- KYODAN SHIMPO, 5-1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
Kyodan official publication, small newspaper format, weekly
Japan: ¥1500 a year / Foreign: \$5.00 (¥1740) sea
- "
- KIRISUTO SHIMBUN, 3-1, Shin Ogawa-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162.
independent Christian weekly, newspaper format, inclusive in coverage, editorially conservative
Japan: ¥1000 a year / Foreign: \$6.00 (¥2000) sea
- "
- KIRISUTOKYO TSUSHIN, 5-1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
daily mimeographed news sheet published by Mr. Yokota, primarily Tokyo and NCC-related organization news
Japan: ¥1300 plus postage, ¥300, a month
- pinion
eature
ommentary
English)
- JAPAN CHRISTIAN QUARTERLY, Kyobunkwan, 5-1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
Fall-Winter-Spring-Summer publication of Fellowship of Christian Missionaries; original articles, translations, book reviews by Japanese and non-Japanese
Japan: ¥1700 a year / ¥2000 with FCM membership (saving ¥200 over separate ¥500 FCM membership fee) / Foreign: \$6.00 sea
- "
- JAPAN MISSIONARY BULLETIN, 28-5, 2-chome, Matsubara, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156
published by Oriens Institute for Religious Research with articles in Japanese and English primarily by Catholic scholars on mission, culture, religion, evangelism
Japan: ¥1800 a year / Foreign \$7.50 sea
- "
- JAPAN HARVEST, 1 Kanda Surugadai, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101
news, information, practical evangelism help, published by Japan Evangelical Missionary Association
¥900 a year
- "
- REAP, 43, 1-chome, Kotake-cho, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 176
issued twice a year by Kenny Joseph; anti-WCC, -NCC, -etc.
Japan: ¥700 a year / Foreign: \$2.00 sea

Opinion FUKUIN TO SEKAI, 1 3-chome, Shin-ogawa-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Feature, published monthly by Protestant Publishing Co. with articles by leading
Commentary Japanese Christian thinkers in the areas of Bible, politics, social
(Japanese) issues, theology.
Japan: ¥1580 a year / Foreign \$5.00

" GEKKAN KIRISUTO, 5-1 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
monthly, published by Kyobunkwan. Features, news and criticism of church,
politics, society.
Japan: ¥1200 a year / Foreign \$5.00

" SHINTO NO TOMO, Kyodan, 5-1 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
Kyodan laymen's magazine, sold through churches, with features and news
on church activities, action/reaction on issues within Kyodan and in
larger Japanese and world scene. Monthly.
Japan: ¥1224 a year / Foreign ¥1440 / or order through local church

Evangelism KOKORO NO TOMO, Kyodan, 5-1 4-chome, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104
(Japanese) monthly evangelism newspaper geared to Kokoro no Tomo radio program;
designed for seekers and those outside church circles
Japan: ¥192 a year / or order through local church

Resources JAPAN CHRISTIAN YEARBOOK 1970, Kyobunkwan, 5-1 4-chome, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo
(English) published by National Christian Council and National Catholic Committee.
Major articles on "Issues Confronting Japan in 1970." Also directories
of church headquarters, schools, organizations. (but not missionaries)
Next issue: Dec. '69
Japan: ¥1200 / Foreign \$5.00

" PROTESTANT MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, 1 Kanda Surugadai 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
directory of missionaries of all boards and churches, by various listings,
boards, geographical locations, alphabetically, etc. Next issue: Nov. '69
Japan: ¥500 / Foreign \$1.50

Resources KYODAN NENKAN, 5-1 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (or through Kyobunkwan)
(Japanese) yearbook of United Church of Christ in Japan with statistics and directories
of Kyodan churches, Japanese pastors and missionaries, etc. Next issue:
Dec. '69. Price not yet decided

KIRISUTOKYO NENKAN, 3-1 Shin-ogawa-machi, Shinjuku, Tokyo.
annual, with interpretative articles on year's developments, directories
and statistics on all Christian groups and work. Next issue: Dec. '69
Price not yet decided

FOR THOSE IN AND AROUND TOKYO: A ¥1800 annual "Friend" membership in the Kokusai Bunka
Shinkokai, Japan Cultural Society, 55 1-chome, Shiba Shirokane Daimachi, Minato ku,
Tokyo (tel. 441-8106) gives you access to the library facilities, the Occasional
Bulletins on cultural subjects, and tickets to current offerings in art, music, lectures,
etc. Programs are good. If you can't use the ticket, usually someone else can and will.